

however, that he is unwilling to let the matter rest where it is. He wants Zelaya punished. Some other Senators take like positions and are expected to induce Senator Rayner's position. There is a disposition to criticize Secretary Knox for permitting Zelaya to leave Nicaragua safe, if he has made good his escape.

It is believed to have been the wish of the State Department that Zelaya should have fallen into the hands of General Estrada and his adherents. While Zelaya might not have been tried by the Nicaraguans for the killing of Cannon and Groce, the fact that Zelaya was permitted to leave Nicaragua indicates that Secretary Knox has come to the conclusion that the United States could not insist on the trial or prevent his escape from the country he has ruled so tyrannically.

Perished American Intervention.
MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, December 25.—Jose Santos Zelaya, ex-President of Nicaragua, has taken himself out of the country, and is now aboard the Mexican gunboat, General Guerrero bound for Salina Cruz.

Under the cover of darkness Thursday morning Zelaya, accompanied by a heavily armed guard, proceeded to Corinto, in which port the Mexican warship had been lying for several days close to the United States protected cruiser Albany. Other American warships swung at anchor in the harbor, with marines aboard, lazily awaiting Zelaya's coming was unheeded, but a guard from the Guerrero received him, and soon he was safe under the protection of the Mexican flag.

The Mexican warship sailed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the shore, and hundreds of soldiers and citizens waved the former dictator a farewell. Zelaya stood alone on the deck, looking at the ships, and when the Albany was out of sight, he turned away, when about of the Albany, but the American cruiser made no response.

Shortly before the arrival of Zelaya at Corinto the United States gunboat Princeton got underway and proceeded to the mouth of the San Juan river. The rumor spread that the Princeton intended to watch the movements of the Mexican gunboat, but she proceeded directly down the coast, and her arrival at her destination was later reported, giving relief to the anxiety of the Zelayan adherents.

Zelaya was entertained at luncheon at Corinto by the commandant of the port. There was an informal discussion of the battle of Rama.

Fears for Madriz.
Zelaya expressed the fear that President Madriz would not be able to cope with the situation, as he was not a military man. He said that the army of the government had been reduced to skeletons by privations due to the failure of the new administration to forward rations, and he was glad that the army had surrendered, as a great loss of life was thus averted.

At 2:30 in the afternoon the ex-President was taken off on a launch and put aboard the Mexican warship, the slightest opposition from the American ships. Until the General Guerrero steamed away there was great apprehension on the part of Zelaya that the United States would open fire on his departure.

Managuans in general were vastly relieved when it was learned that Zelaya had gone, and President Madriz has already begun his promised work of reform. All reports that Madriz intends to resign the presidency are without a shred of truth. He is willing to face the dangers, he announces, in order to save the country.

Trying to Discredit Castillo.
WASHINGTON, December 25.—Dr. Salvador Castillo, representative in Washington of the provisional government of Nicaragua, declared this morning that his enemies are at work trying to discredit him and prevent, if possible, his recognition by the United States.

In substantiation of this assertion, Dr. Castillo declared that he had been on him and on General Estrada by John T. McGill, an American mining engineer, who has recently returned from Nicaragua after a residence of five years there. Castillo said that McGill is the mouthpiece of a group of Americans who hold valuable mining concessions in Nicaragua, among whom is John Hays Hammond, according to the provisional government's envoy.

Fearing that General Estrada's success will seriously endanger their possession of these mining properties, Dr. Castillo declares his enemies are endeavoring to discredit him and prevent his recognition by the United States.

Castillo's Standing Questioned.
Mr. McGill, who is staying at the New Willard, declared his surprise that the State Department had instituted a closer investigation into the standing of Dr. Castillo before accepting his statements of the events transpiring in Nicaragua.

"I am very much surprised that the United States government," said Mr. McGill, "has not made an effort to ascertain something of the history of Castillo, who seems to be the mouthpiece of the so-called provisional government of Nicaragua."

Madriz as Peace Maker.
"I have no interest in the republic other than desiring to see a stable government established," continued Mr. McGill. "There are a great many citizens of the United States, who, like myself, wish to see a peaceful condition of affairs, and I believe that this can best be brought about by Dr. Madriz. He is one of the best and most respected men in Nicaragua."

When shown Mr. McGill's statement, Dr. Castillo this morning declared his belief that it was inspired to damage the revolutionary cause.

"I knew McGill slightly in Nicaragua," he said.

Knees Became Stiff

Five Years of Severe Rheumatism.
The cure of Henry J. Goldstein, 13 Barton Street, Boston, Mass., is another victory for Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has succeeded in many cases where others have utterly failed. Mr. Goldstein says: "I suffered from rheumatism for five years. I was unable to move and caused excruciating pain. My knees would become as stiff as steel. I tried many remedies, but no relief, then took Hood's Sarsaparilla, soon felt much better, and now consider myself entirely cured. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to everybody."

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla to-day. In liquid form or tablets called Sarsaparilla.



If it's quality and selectness that appeals to you, with pronounced style, our Overcoats at \$25 to \$40 will hit your responsive cord—they are in accord with New York ideas of fashion.

And they are not made by a factory that turns out thousands.

Suits, Hats, Gloves and Shoes as good as the Coats.

Coats for girls and boys. Oh, no; not the same styles.

\$3.80 up.

O. H. Berube
MEN'S BOYS' OUTFITTER

gual," said Dr. Castillo, "and I think I am speaking for friends of Zelaya, among them the liberal Americans who have been given valuable mining concessions by Zelaya. They fear if Estrada becomes President he will confiscate their position. Consequently, they have started this attempt to discredit me and the provisional government with the United States."

Hammond Has Concessions.
"I recall that John Hays Hammond has some rich mining concessions, obtained through Zelaya, and I understand that McGill is in the middle of the matter. This attack is transparent, though I am sure that it will not succeed. In Nicaragua, where I am well known, the people will testify as to my fitness and ability to represent them here."

Dr. Castillo expects to receive within the next twenty-four hours dispatches from General Estrada telling of further success by the revolutionary army. He talked over the telephone with representatives of the provisional government in New York, and afterward expressed himself as highly pleased with the outlook for a speedy termination of hostilities in Nicaragua, and the complete success of Estrada's forces.

TO SELL SOUND LINERS

Harvard and Yale May Go to the Pacific Under Metropolitan Company Plan.
BOSTON, December 25.—A plan to wind up the affairs of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, by the sale of its four freight steamers and the transfer of the turbine passenger liners, Harvard and Yale, to a new Pacific coast line, has been announced by John W. McKinnon and the Assets Realization Company, the legal purchasers of the property at the recent foreclosure sale.

It is expected that the sale of the freight steamers James S. Whitney, H. M. Whitney, Herman Winter and H. P. Dimock, together with the good will of the company, valued at \$1,000,000 of the Metropolitan Company's \$2,500,000 of 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds. The consent of the bondholders is necessary for the consummation of the plan.

The Metropolitan line, which extends from this city to New York, was sold by H. M. Whitney, Boston, and H. P. Dimock, of New York, to the interests represented by Charles W. Morse, and went into the hands of receivers, who would transfer the fast steamers, Yale and Harvard, to be sent to the Pacific they would enter into competition with the boats of the Pacific Coast Company.

TRIPLETS ARE BORN

Father Didn't Expect So Many, But Is Glad Anyway.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
CLEVELAND, O., December 25.—The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Frank, of 255 East Twenty-eighth Street, received their third Christmas presents to-day, and the stork brought them in the guise of girl triplets, whose aggregate weight is eighteen pounds.

Frank, the proprietor of a little shoe shop, has found difficulty in clothing and feeding his family. He has been saving his money for the expected event also, and could buy nothing for his wife and children. He is proud of the triplets, despite the addition of three mouths to feed.

"I did not expect so many more," he said. "But I'm proud of them, and the children say they make the best kind of Christmas presents."

VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFFS.

Action for \$10,000 in Circuit Court of Mecklenburg.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
BOSTON, Dec. 25.—A suit involving the sum of \$10,000 was decided here in the Circuit Court of Mecklenburg Thursday, the jury finding for the plaintiff for the whole amount.

The controversy arose over a bond given jointly by Mrs. A. A. Saunders, her daughter, Mrs. Bruce, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Clarence Saunders, all of Chase City, to the receivers of the Bank of Mecklenburg to indemnify in part the said bank for overdrafts of the Kershaw Manufacturing Company, of Chase City, and which C. Hawkins, the cashier, had signed. The defendant contended that the note was given with the understanding that no prosecution was to be made against the cashier for making the overdraft. The plaintiff held that there was no such understanding.

The trial consumed about two days, and was stubbornly fought from the beginning. John A. Lamb and S. A. Anderson, of Richmond, represented the defendants, and E. P. Buford, of Brunswick, E. C. Good, W. B. Hume and C. T. Baskerville, of the Mecklenburg bar, the plaintiff. The defendants will take the case to the Court of appeals.

Heavy Damage by Storm.

SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN, December 25.—Reports received from the regions devastated by yesterday's storm, state that the material damage is incalculable. Railroad connection with Portugal has been cut off except by the Medina del Campo route, which was recently inaugurated. Several bridges have been swept away and the town of Bejar at the foot of the Credo mountains is isolated by the floods. Twenty villages in Leon have been inundated.

Adjutant-General Burlew Designs.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
CHARLESTON, W. VA., December 25.—Governor William E. Glasscock this afternoon accepted the resignation of Adjutant-General N. S. Burlew, tendered yesterday, effective January 1. No successor has yet been decided upon. General Burlew gave up his own business as reason for resignation.

Letter Received From Absent Cook

He Bemoans Hasty Decision Based on Incomplete Records.

MAY BE ON WAY TO NORTH

Preparing to Bring Back Eskimos and Instruments of Polar Trip.

LETTER RECEIVED FROM ABSENT COOK

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MAY BE ON WAY TO NORTH

Preparing to Bring Back Eskimos and Instruments of Polar Trip.

NEW YORK, December 25.—It was reported in Brooklyn to-day that a letter had been received from Dr. Cook stating that he is not prepared to accept the verdict of the University of Copenhagen as the final decision in the North Pole controversy. The letter is reported to say that he is already preparing to proceed to Etah and bring back the records and instruments that he alleges are still there, and which he claims will prove to the world that the characterization of him as the most colossal faker of modern times is unwarranted.

It is declared in the letter that the rush to condemn is only what was to be expected, and the explorer bitterly bemoans the fact that he yielded to popular clamor and presented his incomplete documents to the Danes when he should have waited until he had all of his data and instruments available.

Calls It a Pity.
His brother, William L. Cook, was seen in Brooklyn to-day, and while he admitted that he had recently received a letter from the discredited explorer, he refused to let it be seen. He declared that the action of the Danes in discrediting his brother was simply a part of the general plot to discredit him.

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longitude and latitude which are recorded as the results of astronomical observations, and not of the compass. For the control of the results which are found by such calculations there is not one single item of necessary material.

From time to time Cook gives latitude and longitude observations, and supposedly taken at the same time, which it was impossible to make by the sun alone. Presumably he made use of the moon. There is no account of how he controlled his pocket chronometer. Even daily comparisons had not been made.

"It seems as though Dr. Cook were totally unacquainted with the variations of the compass. There is nothing in Dr. Cook's records to show that he made any allowance for the variations of the compass, where the variations of the compass are most important—going to nearly 180 degrees, so that the needle, instead of pointing north, points almost directly south. This is a case of little use unless its variations are controlled at short intervals."

"When one realizes that Dr. Cook evidently knew nothing about the variations of the compass, or the methods of control of them, and yet set his course to the pole by the compass, the most fantastic suppositions as to his wanderings are possible."

PLOT IS DISCOVERED

Anarchists Had Planned to Kill Czar and Czarina.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
MOSCOW, December 25.—The secret police have been unable to find any trace of the anarchist groups, who are to arrive here soon. They arrested here to-day two women and four men who are members of anarchist groups. It is expected that these arrests may throw some light on the killing by a couple a few days ago St. Petersburg of Colonel Karpoff, the chief of the secret police of that city.

The arrest of the two women and the four men was made in a house on Baskakov Street, where they had been living for a fortnight. In the house hidden in the cellar, were found several bombs filled with a high explosive. The secret police have been watching this house ever since Colonel Karpoff was killed.

The information the police received was that the prisoners were to be taken to the prison, but were only once during the next decade. After about twenty-five years' service among various New York families she went to St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, where she lived until her death on December 16.

After the two girls landed here two brothers and another sister had also come to this country. Catherine heard from her brothers and sisters only once during the next decade. After about twenty-five years' service among various New York families she went to St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, where she lived until her death on December 16.

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Sporting Goods

Fox Guns, Dog Collars and Kodaks.

Full line Sweaters, Jerseys and Punching Bags.

Breech-Loading Cannon, \$6.00.

Skates and Tennis Supplies.

Watkins-Cottrell Co.
1311 East Main Street.

SERVANT WILLS \$2,000 TO CHARITY

Catherine Conway, During 35 Years' Work for New York Families, Saved \$3,000.

NEW YORK, December 25.—Catherine Conway, an ambitious young Irish girl, emigrated to this country from her home in County Kilkenny thirty-nine years ago, and on landing in this city resolved to support herself as a domestic servant. With her came her sister, Alice, but the two drifted apart, as Catherine soon got a place with a family, and her sister sought employment elsewhere.

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UNIVERSAL PEACE, CARNEGIE'S WISH

Hopes to See Warring of Nations Ended for All Time.

DECLARES IT MURDER

Says Not a Ruler Desires War, But Armaments Beget Armaments

NEW YORK, December 25.—"I live in the belief that soon men will awaken to the greatest of all duties. We have abolished slavery—the owning of man by man. There remains the greater sin of the killing of man by man," said Andrew Carnegie last night to a reporter.

"Our race has abolished private war—duels—between men and established the rule of law. No man can dishonor another; no nation can dishonor another. All honor's wounds are self-inflicted. Therefore, every civilized man must submit his wrongs to a court of law."

"It devolves upon our race to teach the civilized world that international disputes must likewise be settled by law and the reign of international peace established."

"This is a most propitious time, when the thoughts of all turn from their daily cares to that peace and good-will which leads us to pray: 'That come it may, as come it will, for a' that, That man to man, the world o'er, shall brothers be for a' that.'"

None Desires War, All Fear It.
"Every ruler and statesman proclaims that the money they spend on armaments, military and naval, is solely to secure peace, and in these times are absolutely honest."

"There is not a ruler or statesman in the world to-day who desires war; but while every nation builds its fleets every one of these fleets becomes a menace to other nations because they are converted into instruments of destruction."

"Armaments beget armaments. 'The building of ships arouses suspicion between nations. There is no surely for peace where suspicion exists.'"

"If I had my way there would be a meeting called of three or four of the foremost men in each country, instructed to sit down and determine by treaty to give some reason for unwillingness to adopt the means for securing it. In this movement there is no question but that the leadership belongs to our industrial republic."

"I believe that if President Taft were to appoint a committee of the nation to visit the belligerent nations now increasing their armaments and ask that question, the answers would shed a flood of light upon the question. One great step would be gained, for we could point to the fact that we are not responsible for the continuance of the brutal system of killing each other and appealing to force, which determines not who is right, but simply who is strong. It is difficult to understand how any conscientious man can appeal to such a tribunal."

Warm Praise for Roosevelt.
Discussing the plan suggested of an international congress, with Theodore Roosevelt as its guiding spirit, Mr. Carnegie said:

"All men living and free to take up this cause he is without a competitor. If any man can discover the path to international peace it is Theodore Roosevelt. It is, as far as I see, the position most worthy of his past and of his future."

"A few nations—say Germany, Great Britain and the United States, at three of the necessary, but we should and would have France and others. Soon or late they must come to it. There are evidences in Europe now that the peoples in these countries are not disposed to approve the vast expenditures necessary to build and maintain dreadnoughts."

"Last year Britain spent on her navy \$245,000,000; Germany, \$223,000,000, and the United States, \$173,000,000, including pension. Here is more money than needed to build the Panama Canal. There is spent by the United States government for this purpose more money than sufficient to establish a system of internal water navigation throughout our whole country. Not one